# 1812 WAR PROVES NEED OF GOOD ARMY FOR U. S.—DISASTERS ARE CITED

# Hastily Organized Force of Regulars, Veterans and Militia Was Disgracefully Defeated Continued from First Page.) Purmountable prejudice of Congress in favor of short term enlistments. Service has was affice the military to shift the sufficient for the task of the called his "dissolving army." It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when she called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when she called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when she called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when she called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when she called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was the same thing that id M. M. Henry, when so called his "dissolving army. It was foreigned at the was the called his "dissolving army. It was foreigned at the was the called his "dissolving army. It was foreigned at the was the called his "dissolving army. It was foreigned at the was the called his "dissolving army. It was foreigned at the was the called his "dissolving army. It was foreigned at the was foreigned was the same throught the sufficient to a sufficient that army had been solved at the was the same throught the sufficient was to sign an agreement to serve out the sufficient was to sign an agreement to serve out the sufficient was to sign and the was foreigned at the was the su

ue to place its reliance on the militia.

## Wanted All Militia To Receive Training.

That was the spirit behind the act of lay 8, 1792, and it was the intention of hat act to provide a system under which all the muitia of the several tates should receive training and beome equipped for the military service which it declared they owed to their

Therefore it provided that every free white male cit zen of military age should be enrolled within twelve months the commanding officer of the comwhose bounds such citibany "within w ten shall reside The entire nation was to be covered

this system, and the militia were to "arranged into divisions, brigades, iments, battalions, and companies s the legislatures of such States shall frect." Here was the germ of the system of itional enrollment and territorial re-uitment which may yet, in developed

orm, provide the United States with an dequate national defense. But the act of 1792, by seeking to em-ploy the system through the same hilltia, defeated its own purpose right t the start. It placed upon the men idividually the burden of providing

heir own arms and equipment, and it upon the States the duty of seeing the obligation was fulfilled. But no penalty was provided for facore of either, and Congress had no power to provide such penalty, because Constitution had reserved that wer to the States f Congress had elected to act under

ts own unlimited power instead of hrough the States, the dismal story of war of 1812 would have had a very fferent character. For in that case we should have gone into that war with something like a million men who had had some military training and had become accustomed to

dbedience to the strong centralized au-diority that is the heart and essence of uccessful army organization and op-But as it was, the law was bound to be a failure, for no way was devised of reating an obligation on the part of he States and of the militis to the dedecal Government that would have ompelled or induced the States and

# **Provided** for Special Force In 1798.

When war with France threatened in President.

little more than nothing. In 1805, when the troubles with England were already sufficiently acute to furnish serious warning of the cutcome, the regular army numbered only 2,576 men and officers, a reduction from 4,051 in 1801.

In 1808 Congress added oight regiregi-In 1808 Congress added qight

ments to the regular army, five of in-fantry and one each of light artillery, riflemen, and dragoons. That was the catablishment when the country came

The regiments authorized in 1808 had not been raised by the close of 1811, and

to hasten enlistment Congress voted a years' service.
Then came the act providing for thir-

teen regiments of 2000 men each, ten of infantry, two of artillery, and one of dragoons. There was no common plan of organization. Some regiments con-sisted of ten companies, others of eight-cen. Some companies were of sixty-Some companies were or sixty-eight, and

of twenty companies in five battallons, two others of the same number of com-panies in two battalions. One regiment of dragoons consisted of eight troops, nother of twelve troops in two battal-

Moreover, there was no systematic staff organization whatever. The supply departments, without which there might just as well be no line, simply did not exist by authority of law until the latter part of March, 1812, less than three months before the declaration of

War. Then an act was passed regularly establishing the quartermaster and com-missary departments, prescribing their duties, and abolishing the military agents who had brought the supply of the army into chaos. The ordnance department was not established until the department that supplies an army with

arms and attimunition.

The aggregate of the regular army thus authorized was a little over 35,000 But that was the force on paper, not the force in the field. Despite the bounty and all other inducements en-listments were so slow that when the war opened the total strength of the

regular army was only 6.744. To command this army and execute the plans for the capture of Canada which filled the minds of the leaders of the war party, the country was forced to rely upon a group of veterans of the war for independence, who have been

hed as "old, vain, respectable, reapable." Winfield Scott, who won distinction in e war of 1812, and who knew these of nen for Detroit.

ers well said that some of them were But the British

The effect of this elimination was to put these volunteers into the same category as the State militia so far as extraterritorial service was concerned and to make the taking of Canada wholly the task of the regulars. For the act of 1792 had put every man of military age in the country into the militia.

Without specific relief from this obligation to the militia every man who Without specific relief from this ob-ligation to the militia every man who enlisted in the regulars or volunteers in opposition to the command of his gov-ernor made himself liable to be charged with desertion.
With conditions what they were it was

certain that some of the sticklers for strict construction of the Constitution

would bestir themselves to make all the trouble they could when the time came to use the militia.

And they did so without the least delay. Congress authorized the President to call out 100,000 militia. It was the intention of the Government to use part of this force to relieve the regular in of this force to relieve the regulars in the sea coast fortifications so that they might join the force intended for the Canadian operations.

But without waiting to see what was to be done with the remainder the gov-ernors of two States, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, raised objections to de-taching their troops, and Governor Gris-wold, of Connecticut, refused point blank.

The general ground of objection was that while the Constitution gave to the President the right to call out the milita to enforce the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasions, it did not vest in him the power to determine when any or all of such emergencies wisted. or all of such emergencies existed. The supreme court of Massachusetts held that that power rested with the governor of the State. In Rhode Island a council called by the governor gave the same decision. The Connecticut council of State held the same view. Some of the States also questioned the right of the President to assign officers of the regular army to command bodies of troops which were composed in part or in whole of militia. This went to the

matter of organizing a corps, division or brigade out of regiments from differ

ent States and putting them all under

# Almost Paralyzed

command of a regular officer.

Government's Efforts. The action of these States served tem porarily almost to paralyze the efforts of the Government to raise the troops necessary to make a beginning of hos-

When war with France threatened in 17cs ident.

There was great division of popular and authorized a provisional force to be each officered by the President. But the maxt year it went back to militia again and provided for 75,000 three menths and them, bold, confident, daring, and all ciamorous for pay."

It was not until October that he had been sent to the meast sea so far as perfect for war at sea so far as perfect to the masters of the menths to the masters of the menths to be on the

Then Congress did just what it always has done under such circumstances turned hastily and in semi-panic to almost immediately after the opening of through one after the other in a perfect hodge-podge, poorly devised and ill considered, and with little or no reference to any general scheme or plan of detections.

The civil war. So it was in the civil was sent back for re-entothing so the control of this new attack. Ger clamor for invasion began before the lacr, having crossed to any general scheme or plan of detections who had been recruited had been new position, now American side to has the civil war. So it was in the war of 1812. The people had been talking so long about taking Canada that the clamor for invasion began before the troops were cristed and even before side to take measures for fortifying the side to take measures for fortifying the

armed or equipped.

Henry Dearborn, the senior major general of the army, had drawn up plans for the conquest, which had been Militia Refused three months' extra pay, to all who approved by Mr. Eustis, the Secretary were honorably discharged after five of War, a month prior to the declaration. Dearborn himself, with the main army, was to move up the Champlain route against Montreal, while three separate corps were to move, one from Sackett's Harbor against Kingston; one from Niagara against Fort George, and Canada.

# Western Army

First to Start. to start. Three regiments of Ohio militia had been called out early in the spring on the plea of the territory of at the unpardonable neglect of their Michigan for protection against Indians. William Hull, governor of Michdians. William Hull, governor of Michigan, was made a brigadier general and put in command of this force, which was augmented by the Fourth regular "Notices of the War of 1812" that "the was augmented by the Fourth regular "Notices of the War of 1812" that "the

of May, a month before the out-of May, a month before the out-of were no uniforms, and most of the of war. Yet it is the ordnance men were almost in rags. Only a tew lient that supplies an army with had blankets. The army walted while the gunsmiths of Dayton and Cincinnati tinkered up the weapons and powder was brought from Kentucky, Ohio people contributed

a few blankets, and thus, half armed, half clothed, and half fed, Hull and his tatterdemalions started for Detroit and the invasion of Canada. had not yet been declared, but Hull had been warned that the declara-tion would be not long delayed. He oushed through to Lake Erie, loaded his intrenching tools, hospital stores—such as he had—and his personal baggage, including the muster rolls of his forces and his instructions from the War De partment on a schoorer which he sent up the take, and marched on with his But the British were informed of the

and others had refused to march until compelled to do so by the regulars. There is no doubt that the whole force of militia was ill-equipped, undisciplineed, insubordinate, and unreliable. Of course wrath and indignation over the disgrace blazed among the people, coupled with the well grounded fear that the defeat would be followed by increased activity among the ladians.

clearly rested solely with the from Niagara. Van Rensselaer had few- ing them. er than 700 men. many without shoes!

struggle, saying that while the men of that own loved peace they would not strike the mere not to serve out of the states in which they lived. This provision lapsed when the emergency vision lapsed when the constant the declaration.

It was about to be forwarded when the declaration.

It was about to be forwarded when the declaration.

It was about to be forwarded when the declaration.

It was problem the directed an attack on Queenstown. Thousands of people who visit Niagara Falls and ride down the Canadian side nowadays have seen the statue to General Brock that stands towns of late visit Niagara Falls and ride down the Canadian side nowadays have seen the statue to General Brock that stands towns of late visit Niagara Falls and ride down the Cana

Then Brock, who was at Fort George, farther down the Nagara river, hurried forward with a substantial re-enforcement of regulars and Indians. Solomon Van Rensselaer, wounded four times, American side to hasten the re-enforce-

To Go To Aid. But the militia who had compelled British Failed him to make the attack against his judgment, who had seen their fellows To Catch Craft. Western Army

First to Start.

The western expedition was the first to start. Three regiments of Ohlo

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The western and some of what cers "urged the men by every consideration to pass over, but in vain." The "arder of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided," he says, in his report to the affair. "The brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of

When Hull reached his command at Dayton he found those or his men there wretchedly equipped. Most of them were either without arms or had reapons uttrely unfit for use. There was no powder except what the militie. The Arceston of the Part of Van Renssellaer.

all day." The and sixty-nine wounded out of a total force of about 1,100, slightly more than the total force of Americans that crossed the river.
As in the West an effort was made at

once to retrieve this disaster. Van Rensselaer, disgusted at the behavior asked to be rel'eved, and the command devolved upon Smyth, of the regulars. He issued a bombastic proclamation calling on the men of New York to rally to his standard and "con-They responded so well that in a month he had 4,500 men. But they neither conquered nor died. Twice he set them in motion for the Canadian side and twice, before they had gone be twice, before they had gone be-the sound of his voice, he recalled them. The second flasco so infur

In his own justification Hull explained and complained that the conduct of the militla had been mutinous. Some of the colio men refused to cross into Canada and others had refused to march until Reports of the British strength are

and the defeat would be followed by the desired of the second as a many partial of the defeat would be followed by the desired of the second as positive to the second as positive to the second as positive to the second as a second as positive to the second as positive to the second as a second as positive to the second as a second as a

proposed or induced the States and belief militamen to conform to the system of the states and the place garrisons in the prescribed by the nation. It was a hundred years before any meessary to make a beginning of hospital many to Fort George and prepare to meet the surrender of Hull, to the prescribed by the nation. The name are indeed to have a sinvented that gave even slight through the strictest construction of the Constitution, the militia were liable to serve the best afformed a start at it, but it may not come far enough as yet to make a beginning of hospital that the surrender of Hull, to the conform to the system of the strictest construction of the Constitution, the militia were liable to serve the place a start at it, but it may not come far enough as yet to make it certain that even now we are on the right to have a start at it, but it may not come far enough as yet to make it certain that even now we are on the right to have a start at it, was that the strictest construction of the Constitution, the militia were liable to serve the best afform the total out said in the total constitution, the militia, and to place garrisons in the town the town of the Canada, a British force and the strictest construction of the Constitution, the militia, and to place garrisons in the town the town of the Canada, a British force and simply bragged about that fact, the first having the constitution, the militia, and to place garrisons in the town and the strictes of the years. Both governments to the town the town will not admit it, that the American simply bragged about that fact, the three close of the year, instead of the tricted states to the troops.

All Wanted Pay.

All Wanted Pay.

The question of the Faily to the Pays and the volted its and to place and Ningara.

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Would Have Kept

It is not material here to repeat the dreary tale of reverses and disgraces that befell our arms on land during

the two years that followed the first inglorious attempts to take Canada.

inglorious attempts to take Canada. One general after another failed and disappeared from the list of army com-

manders. The Cabinet was recast and new Secretaries of War and the navy came into replace Eustis and Hamilton.

But the change wrought no improve-ment. Here and there some small suc-cess on land served for the moment to

ts colors to a British warship, met the rigate Shannon off Boston and was compelled to surrender, despite the im-

A cloud of English frigates and bat-

The few ships of our navy managed

occasionally to get to sea for a cruise, but much of the time they were held

useless in port. One, the frigate Essex, under Capt. David Porter, made a cruise to the Pacific that will be memorable as

The militia went home and the twelve months' volunteers were discharged. I'pper Canada was abandoned and Har-

the banner aloft with credit.

tive opposition.

confident.

in the Foe's Navy Away. them voted special pay to such of their men as would join the volunteers. Yet with every inducement that was offered bountes, special pay, and offers of Government land, recruitment was so slow that the war opened with not one-third of the authorized regular army of 35.00 raised and not one-twelfth of the 50.00 volunteers. stellation, Congress, and Chesapeake, mounted thirty-eight guns each. The others ranged from thirty-two guns There were precisely 500 officers in the service and 5,230 enlisted men, of who 2.884 were assigned to duty in the fix navy yards, on the gunboats, in lorts, or on the lakes.

or on the lakes.

This was the navy. Besides there were 185 gunboats built out of the new Appropriation and fifteen previously constructed. They were all of the patconstructed. They were all of the pat-tern so favored by Jefferson and in-volved a total expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000, all of which

win the first victory and who now saw It was true that this navy could not Brock's men coming to renew the at- hope to contend, fleet for fleet, with the tack, absolutely refused to go to the British navy. There were more than assistance of their comrades.

Van Rensselaer and some of his offidestroy our entire force, without involving a single frigate or smaller vessel. But to destroy the Americans, the British battleships had first to catch

them, and there they failed.

The Americans uniformly outsailed and outmaneuvered the enemy, and

un his forced into action.

Lake Eric that opened the way for Harrison recognition and swill got away without being forced into action.

Lake Eric that opened the way for Harrison recognition and swill got away without being forced into action.

Lake Eric that opened the way for Harrison seemed of the invasion of upper Canada, which ended in the utter defeat and overthrow of Proctor at the battle shifts. Froilc, twenty-two spitchers, it was overhauled by the sevenity the British hris Froilc, twenty-two spitchers, it was overhauled by the sevenity of the transport of the spanish peninsula, came of the Spanish peni

on and was an the more grateral to the distressed republic.

And while the navy was thus humbling the pride of the British on the sea another agency was work in havor with their shipping. Now the men whose ships and seaborne commerce had been harried for so long with immunity by their shipping. Now the men whose ships and seaborne commerce had been harried for so long with immunity by the English had their opportunity for sweet revenge, and they took it to the full. They fitted out privateers in swarms.

The swift sailing ships that had been built to run away from British warships were now armed and sent to sea to prev on British commerce. Manned to prev on British commerce, Manned to prev on British commerce.

greens well said that some of their were pulsed by intemperance and others were outbreak of the British were informed of the series of the United States paid all self and self the were was ended. In the British were informed of the series of the United States paid all self and self the were was ended. In the British were informed of the series of the United States paid all self the United States paid all sel

# Concert Tonight

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 7:15 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN,

March, "The Enterpriser".....Lampe Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas Entr'acte-

(a) "The Swing Song".. Ethel Barnes (b) "The Swan" ..... Saint-Saens Selection, "Romeo and Juliet" Gounod

Patrol, "American".........Meac Valse Hesitation, "First Love" ..... Meacham Holzmann Fox Trot, "Over the Hill to Mary"

Wells Finale, "My Hindoo Man"....Eugene "The Star-Spangled Banner."

down on the lumbering merchantmen Very Home Waters of England invaded.

Stimulated by the rich rewards of suc cessiul privateering these commerce destroyers invaded the very home waters

We had the men to man and com- the fact that they were engaged in a leading men reached that position the From their experiences in Chesapeake bay and elsewhere along the coast, the British might have concluded that there was neither spirit nor fighting ability in the Americans. daring. was neither spirit nor fighting ability in the American militia broke and fled, sweeping President, Cabinet, and all along the Americans.

More than 65,000 militia were called out with them.

A mile in the rear of Bladensburg and was who was

More than 66,000 militia were called out from Delaware. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, who spent their time in watching the doings of the 2,600 British regulars and marines under Warren and Cockburn, who ranged the Channel.

# 1812 Opens With

More Legislation. The year 1814 opened with more legis- gave way and fell back. lation to increase the regular army, the Was Clear All the paper aggregate of which was raised to Way To Capital. bounty was tripled and 320 acres of land. The British force engaged in the fight given to each man instead of 160, reddid not number 1,500. The way was now cruitment was not materially increased revice the sinking spirits that followed fact, the army decreased by more than the steady recurrence of disgraceful de-feat. But as a rule only the nevy kept Operations were begun early to drive the British out of our territory. still occupied Fort Niagara, which they peared; then they resumed their night, had taken in the fall before. The Americal scattering in different directions. Of course, the navy suffered some re-Thesapeake, that once before had struck leans, under Jacob Brown and Winfield ts colors to a British warship, met the Scott, who commanded a force almost nortal command of the dying captain,

A cloud of English rrightes and bat-tleships blockaded the coast from Maine to the Virginia capes. They landed men almost at will, harried the coast towns, burned and pillaged as they liked, laid tribute, and generally conducted their operations without semblance of effec-tive enposition. In March, Wilkinson, with 4,000 regulars, crossed the boundar, and headed at length toward Montreal. Straightway he came on a small force of British posted in a stone mill. He assaulted was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and fall heads on Flattehurs where the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and fall heads on Flattehurs where the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and fall heads on Flattehurs where the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and fall heads on Flattehurs where the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and then, after twenty-loss of undisputed possession of the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and then, after twenty-loss of undisputed possession of the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and then, after twenty-loss of undisputed possession of the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and then, after twenty-loss of undisputed possession of the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men, and then, after twenty-loss of undisputed possession of the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and then after twenty-loss of undisputed possession of the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and the next day the straight was repuised with a loss of 154 men and was repulsed with a loss of 154 men, and fell back on Plattsburg, where he was soon relieved of command and the move on Montreal intrusted to General Izard. Jamaica, to assist in the expedition John Armstrong, Secretary of War, against New Orleans.

So ended to start the new expedition So ended the campaigns of 1814, and with the exception of the battle of New

Moreover, the British were giving the Americans amole cause to concentrate their attention elsewhere. The crowning disgrace of the whole disgraceful series was about to occur.

Utterly unwarned by the performances of the British in Chesapeake Bay in 1813, the Government at Washington never suspected the possibility of danger to the National Capital. Not a finger had been lifted to prepare for its defense. No fortifications were constructed, no forces assembled, and no structed, no forces assembled, and no supplies of arms and munitions collects. structed, no forces assembled, and no the President fell in with a powerful supplies of arms and munitions collect-soundron and wes saken. But the viced. It seems not to have entered the form of MacDonough alone more than head of any man in Washington that commensated, and there were other vic-Early in the apring Warren and Cock-every British shipper.

under Jacob Brown. The militia fied once and fied, but the regulars held the ground and repulsed the British with about a 25 per cent loss.

Attack Against

Montreal Planned.

The main artifery effort of the year was to be against Montreal. James Wilkinson, who had been coust-martialled for complicity with Aaron Burr, commanded about 8,000 regulars and was to move from Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence. Wade Hampton, with about 5,000 regulars and was to move from Lake Chambian.

The mean artifery effort of the year was to move from Lake Chambian, they were extremely lealous and hated such other cordially. Hampton got across the border and on Chateaugay creek met about 800 Canadian militia and Indans, of whom only about half were engaged. Those 400 handled-him so roughly that he forthwith abandoned the enterprise and returned to Platisburg.

Wilkinson got part way down the river, At a place called Chrystler's Yields his advance corps, numbering about 1,550 men, met a force the a fight to solve the complete the surface of the

Cockburn, who ranged the Chesapeake out of the otherwise useless gunboats, at will from the Virginia capes to the The wave of retreat swept by without Such a course could have kept the English navy off the American coasts and made the taking of Canada easily possible. And it would have saved tremendous expenditure of men and money and ended the war with credit to the United States.

At will from the Virginia capes to the mouth of the Susquehanna river.

Not a single check, save that at Norfolk, was inflicted upon the British by this unorganized horde. All told these do it that for a time the pursuit was and an aggregate of 130,112 militia was called out.

The wave of retreat swept by without in the least dismaying him or his men.

He posted his guns on a hilitop and made ready to give the onrushing British as warm reception. So well did have stopped. Then the British, who outnumbered him overwhelmingly, swept called out. in the rear. Still he held on until struck down. Then his men, after some of them had been bayoneted at their guns.

The British force engaged in the fight clear for them directly into Washington. in The panic-stricken Americans, President, Cabinet, and army alike, raced back to the Capital and stayed there They until the head of the British column ap-

icans, under Jacob Brown and Winfield
Scott, who commanded a force almost wholly composed of regulars, conducted a creditable campaign, saining the victory of Chippewa and fighting the drawn battle of Lundy's Lane, where 3,000 men held off a British force of 5,000, our loss being 748 and the British loss 878.

In March, Wilkinson, with 4,000 regulars, crossed the boundary and headed hours of undisputed possession of the American Capital, marched all night back to Marlboro and the next day re-

ried terror and A'smay into the heart of

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